HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1820. No. 10.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold cheap for cash. A Negro Girl of an age from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be made immediately.

Inquire of the Printer.

March 15. 6tf

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County,
March 24, 1820. 7—3w

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq.; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mousetrap.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452; two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.

William H. Whitted.

Hillsborough, April 3. 9—3w

☞ The Editors of the Milton Intelligencer, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. March 31, 1820.

A.

John Allison,
Thomas Arnold,
Thomas Armstrong, 2.
William Anderson,
Miss Betsey Ashe,
James Alison,
Robert Ashely.

B.

John Bledsoe,
Levi Brackston,
William Balden, 2.
Abraham Bridgwater,
Williamson Burton,
Edward Brockwell,
Richard Breeze,
Olway Burnis.

C.

Polly Crider,
William Clisenhall,
Calvin Clark,
Miss Nancy Carrell,
James Child,
William Cheatham,
Reuben Carden, 3.
William Chapman, 3.
Miss Jane Cate,
Benjamin Crutchfield,
Moses Carroll,
John Commons,
William Cordell,
John J. Carington,
Nathaniel Carington,
James Cook.

D.

David Dickerson,
John Dockery,
James Dockery,
Thomas Davis,
Archibald Durham,
James Davis.

F.

John Forest,
Chesley F. Fossett,
Samuel Fackler,
Susannah Fossitt.

G.

John Galloway,
George Garrison,
John T. Gale,
William Gordan,
Calvin Gillett,
Dr John DeGraffenreid
C. Guthrie,
John C. Geer, 2.

H.

David Hutton, 2.
George Herndon,
William Huntington,
William Holt, esq.
Joseph Hart,
James Hart,
James Halloway,
James Hustings,
David Harday,
James Hunter,
Michael Holt,
Edward B. Hatch,
Isaac Holden,
Hardy Hurdle,
Christopher Hernaday,
Thomas W. Holden,
John Hobbs,
Thomas N. S. Hargis.

J.

George Johnson, 3.
John Judkins,
Harriott Joiner,
Dr. M. C. Jose,
Micajah Johnson,
Bastian Icily,
Thomas Jones,
John Jackson.

K.

Nathaniel King.

L.

James Lindsey,
James Lapslie,
William Laws,
Zekel Laws,
Thomas Lasley.

M.

Robert Murdock,
William M'Cauly, 2.
Miss Cristia M'Kenzie,
George A. Maben,
Samuel Maden,
Wilie P. Mangum, 8.
Miss M Mendenhall,
James Murdock,
George Mathews;
Samuel M'Broom,
Miss Eliza Mebane,
William Moore,
William Montgomery,
Andrew Murdock,
Thomas M'Cracken,
A. D. Montgomery,
Michil M'Cawly, 2.
Hosiack M'Neal,
Edward M'Dade,
Miss Mary M'Dade,
Hugh Montgomery,
John M'Caroll,
James Mebane,
John M'Mullan,
James & A. Mebane.

N.

John Newlin, 3.
William Norwood,
Enzabeth Nelson.

O.

Nancy O'Ferrell.

P.

Abraham Parker, 2.
William Paisly,
Allen Parkes, 2.
William Pickett.

R.

John Rusbery,
David Roach,
Thomas Ruffin,
William Rider, 2.
Henry Ringstaff, 2.
William Rogers,
William Rily, 2.
Joseph Ripey,
Jacob Riley.

S.

Joseph Stubens, 2.
John Scott,
Sheriff, 2.
Willie Shaw,
David Strayhorn,
Thomas Scarlett,
John Summers,
James Shanks,
Rebecca Smith.

T.

Josiah Turner,
William Terry,
John Turner,
William Turner,
Henry Thomam, jun.
Samuel Thomson,
Polly G. Taylor.

V.

John Vanhook, 2.

W.

John Watson,
John Whitsell,
James Williams,
William Woods,
Robert Walker,
Thomas Whitted,
Alfred Woods,
John Wilson,
William Watson,
John L. Woods.

Richard L. Cook, P. M.

Hillsborough, April 1. 9—3w

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Johnston county, N. C. on the 2d instant, Kimbre Vinson and Larkin Vinson, aged about twenty-two and fourteen years. They carried off with them five Negroes, viz. Jack, aged about forty-two, a woman, aged about twenty-six, and three children, boys, the eldest about five years of age. Jack is about five feet eleven inches high; the woman is over the common size, and far advanced in pregnancy. They carried off with them an old chair, both shafts broken, and a small poor bay mare, with a blaze face. It is supposed they are aiming for Georgia or Alabama. Thirty dollars will be given by us for securing the Negroes so that we get them again, and all reasonable charges paid.

Samuel G. Smith,
Ray Helme.

Should the above described Negroes be caught or heard of, we wish information to be given to the post master at Smithfield, N. C.

March 25, 1820. 8—3w

☞ The editors of the Carolina Observer, Fayetteville, and the Raleigh Star, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.
Feb. 28, 1820. 4

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, duple and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baizes, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collicos, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and hand hammers, bellows pipes and bands, crawley and blistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cuting knives and scythe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and sole leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23. 3—3w

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a *free* mulattoe girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of Lydia Moore, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey Moore has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County,
February 25, 1820. 8tf

JAMES ANDREWS,

TAILOR

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER,

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style.

Uniforms of every description made in a superior manner.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions.

Feb. 10. 1 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenient distance from the court-house, in Hillsborough. Possession would be required in *March*. Inquire of the Printer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 23.

As soon as the sitting was opened,

Mr. Randolph, rose, and, after some feeling remarks, expressive of the grief with which he was filled, by the recent melancholy occurrence, of the death of that distinguished naval officer, commodore Decatur, which he rather alluded to, than announced, called the attention of the house to sundry resolutions, the import of which was, that, when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday; that it will attend the funeral of the late com. Decatur on to-morrow; and that its members will, in respect to the memory of the deceased, wear crape on the left arm, for the remainder of this session.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, required a division of the question on these resolutions, to take it separately on each.

Mr. Randolph, intimated that, if there was the least objection to the resolutions as moved, he should withdraw them.

Mr. Taylor, of New York said that, in opposing this motion, he felt it due to himself, to state that, in respect for the memory and public services of the deceased, he yielded to no member of this house—not even to the honorable gentleman from Virginia. But it is with the most painful regret (says Mr. T.) I am constrained to say, that, he died in violation of the laws of God and his country. I therefore, cannot consent, however deeply his loss is deplored by this house, in common with the nation, to vote the distinguished and unusual honors proposed by these resolutions.

Mr. Randolph then withdrew the resolves he had offered; and moved that the house do now adjourn.

The question on this motion was taken, by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the negative, by 83 votes to 50.

PROPOSED TERM OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, in the hope and belief that the adoption of the following proposition would have the effect to accelerate the progress of the business of the session, submitted it to the house:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the senate, to take into consideration and report what business is necessary to be acted upon before the close of the present session, and also to report on what day it will be proper, consistently with the public interest, for the congress of the United states to adjourn, and close the present session.

Mr. Baldwin said he hoped the resolution would not be adopted. The house ought, before adopting such a resolution, at least to have progressed so far as to be able to see its course clear. We have in fact, said he, but just commenced the main business of the session. He was not willing to talk of adjourning, until some progress forward had been made, so as that a reasonable prospect might appear of such a dispatch of the public business as might justify an adjournment.

Mr. Hardin also opposed the proposition. At a future day, he said, he should have no objection to the adoption of such a proposition. In all probability congress would yet remain in session for six weeks; and to raise a committee now to report what bills it is necessary to pass before adjournment, would be at once to legislate out of the house all bills of a private nature, so important to the individuals concerned in them, and many other matters, already reported on by committees. He therefore moved that the resolve should lie on the table.

Mr. Livermore objected to the resolution's lying on the table, desiring at early day to be appointed, for the adjournment.

The question on laying the resolve on the table was decided in the affirmative, by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the register of the land office at Vincennes to furnish the executive of the state of Illinois with an abstract of the lands which have been purchased at that office, lying within the state of Illinois; and also of requiring the commissioner of the general land office to furnish him with an abstract of the lands which have been patented to the soldiers of the late army lying within said state.

Mr. Livermore submitted the following as an amendment to the rules of the house, which was read and ordered to lie one day on the table, as required in such cases:

Ordered, That so much of the fifty-first rule as prescribes the duty of the committee on the post-office and post-roads, be expunged, and the following words inserted:

"It shall be the duty of the committee on the post-office and post-roads, on application made to them in writing, by any member or delegate of congress, to inquire into the expediency of establishing, altering, or discontinuing any post route, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise; and also to consider and report, as aforesaid, on all other subjects referred to them by the house."

A bill from the senate, entitled "an act establishing a circuit court within and for the district of Maine," was read third time, and passed, with an amendment.

The bill for the relief of the officers and men engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians, was twice read and committed.

The bill to amend the revolutionary pension law, was next in the orders of the day.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, said that another day's experience had convinced him of the propriety of the motion which he had suggested yesterday, and now made, to recommit the bill to a select committee for the purpose of remoulding it.

The question on discharging the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hardin immediately moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

This question was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, 109 to 41.

The motion to refer the bill to a select committee was then renewed, (the discharge of committee of the whole having the effect to divest the bill of its amendments, and restore it to the house in the shape in which it first stood)—and the bill was voted to be referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, the committee were instructed to report a bill making more definite the description of persons to be admitted on the pension roll under the act of the 18th of March, 1818, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the U. States in the revolutionary war, and for the detection of frauds and impositions which have been or may be practised by applicants under that law."

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill, reported by the committee of ways and means, entitled "a bill in addition to the several acts for the establishment of the treasury, war, and naval departments;" which bill relates to transfers of appropriations and the carrying of balances of appropriations to the surplus fund.

After some discussion, and some amendments made to the bill, it was reported to the house and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The house adjourned at an early hour.

Friday, March 24.

Mr. Sampson, from the post-office committee, reported a bill to alter and establish certain post roads, (the annual bill on the subject of such alterations as experience has shewn to be necessary,) which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Newton laid on the table sundry statements respecting the extent of our trade with the British, West India and North American colonies, which were referred to the committee of the whole to whom the bill on that subject was referred.

The routine of morning business having been gone through—

Mr. Randolph rose, and, after a speech of some length, principally growing out of the remark of Mr. Taylor, on the preceding day, on the manner of the death of the late com Decatur, moved a resolution to this effect:

"That the speaker, officers, and members, of this house will attend the funeral of the late STEPHEN DECATUR, Esq. of the United States navy, from his late residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

Mr. Randolph's remarks were of too much length to be reported to day. As soon as the motion was stated from the chair—

Mr. Holmes rose. Apprehending, he said, that the proposition might not receive an unanimous vote; fearing to hear either yea or nay on such a question; and at the same time wishing to give every gentleman of the house an opportunity of indulging his own inclination, on this solemn and melancholy occasion, he moved that the house do now adjourn.

This motion, the reader is probably aware, supersedes all others, and precludes all debate.

It was decided affirmatively, without debate, and

The house adjourned.

Saturday, March 25.

Mr. Lemuel Sawyer, a member from North Carolina, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill

further to regulate the entry of merchandize imported into the U. States from any adjacent territory.

Mr. Cook, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to authorize the governor of Illinois to obtain certain abstracts of lands from certain public offices.

These bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor laid on the table a propositio to prescribe the order in which different kinds of business shall be taken up by the house.

On motion of Mr. Southard, it was

Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency furnishing the trading houses established by the United States, for carrying on trade with the Indian tribes, with articles of American manufacture.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the committee on public lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of prescribing manner in which the state of Illinois shall take possession of the salt springs in said state, which were guaranteed by the second proposition in the sixth section of the act authorizing the people of Illinois to form a constitution, &c. and of designating the quantity of land to be reserved for the use of the same.

On motion of Mr. Tracy,

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to transmit to this house a statement shewing the amount and costs (including transportation and other charges,) of the goods furnished annually to each factory or Indian trading house, since the peace of 1815; specifying also the kinds and quantity of furs, peltries, or other property annually received since that period at each factory; also the amount of the sales of such furs, peltries, or other property, and the balance, (if any,) now due, from such sales, to the government.

The house took up the amendment offered by Mr. Livermore on the 23d inst. to the rules and orders of the house, in relation to the duties of the committee on the post office and post roads; and after considerable debate thereon,

The question was taken on agreeing to the said amendment, and was decided in the negative.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the bill authorizing a subscription to 500 copies of the 11th and 12th vols. of Waite's compilation of congressional documents. A good deal of debate took place on the expediency of this bill, which, after rejecting a motion to strike out the first section, (to destroy the bill,) resulted in reducing the subscription to 80 copies, and the appropriation from 2,250 to 400 dollars.

The committee then proceeded to the bill to amend the act providing for the publication of the laws of the United States in newspapers, &c. After considerable debate on this bill also,

The committee rose and reported the bills to the house.

Mr. Pindall moved to postpone the first bill (authorizing the subscription to the state papers) indefinitely; which motion was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—ayes 131, noes 32.

The bill was of course rejected.

A motion was also made to postpone the second bill indefinitely, but failed—ayes 58, noes 71; and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The house adjourned.

Monday, March 27.

The speaker presented the memorial, remonstrance and protest of the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia, detailing several violations of the territorial rights of that state in treaties concluded between the United States and the Creek and Cherokee Indians, as also violations of the articles of agreement and cession of 1802, and remonstrating and protesting against an article in the treaty concluded in 1817, between the Cherokee nation and the United States, which invests *a fee simple* right to lands in certain Indians of that nation, and soliciting that commissioners may be appointed to treat with the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians for further cessions of territory for the use of Georgia, which memorial, remonstrance and protest, was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker also presented a petition of Benjamin G. Bullkey, setting forth that, in the year 1800, he preferred to the senate of the United States certain charges of corruption in the post office department, which were not fairly and fully examined, by which he alleges to have sustained great injury, and praying that the said charges may now be inquired into, to the end that justice may be rendered him; which petition was also ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house the following report, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

The secretary of state, to whom, by a resolution of the house of representatives of the 7th of February last, the petions of Samuel G. Perkins and others, merchants of Massachusetts, and of William Patterson and others, merchants of Baltimore, were referred, has the honor of submitting to the house the following report:

In the month of January 1817, in consequence of a memorial to the president of the United States from sundry persons, interested in the claims set forth in these petitions, Septimus Tyler was appointed an agent, to proceed to the island of Saint Domingo, for the purpose of claiming the indemnity which appears to be justly due to the petitioners, for property so unjustly taken from them. He accordingly proceeded thither; but was denied access to the government of Christophe, upon the alleged ground of informality in the style of his powers. Mr. Tyler did not live to return to the United States.

In the spring of the year 1818, a second attempt was made to send an agent to make the demand, and authority was given him to present himself in a manner, which there was reason to expect would have discarded every question of form. The result however, was, a refusal, again, to receive him. A formal recognition of the kingdom of Hayti not beeing deemed expedient, no further measures have been found practicable on the part of the executive, in the case; those suggested by the memorialists being within the exclusive authority of the legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State, Washington, 20th March, 1820.

Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, from the committee of claims, who were, on the 28th ult, instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the compensation of losses occasioned by the impressment and application of private property to the military service of the United States in the late Seminole war, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to pass any general law on the subject, and that the committee be discharged from its further consideration."

Mr. Cobb, moved to strike out the word inexpedient and insert the word expedient.

After a short debate, Mr. Cobb's motion was negatived; and the report of the committee was concurred in.

Mr. Williams, also, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the senate's bill for the relief of the officers and volunteers engaged in the late war with the Seminole Indians, made a report thereon, concluding with a recommendation that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

This report was opposed by Messrs. Jones, Allen, Cannon, of Tenn. M'Lane, of Kentucky, Warfield, of Md. and Stephens, of Conn. and was supported by Messrs. Mercer, of Vir. Culberth, of Md. Williams and Culpepper of North Carolina.

The arguments on each side of this question have been already pretty fully stated, on another occasion. It is sufficient now generally to state, that the compensation allowed for the use of these horses was said to be intended to cover also the risk of their loss; as was evident from the fact, that the allowance for the use of the horse was greater than that allowed to the rider of him for his services, and was at the rate of double the average cost of human labor in that country, &c. On the other hand, it was said, that, when these volunteers entered the service, there was certainly an implied contract that the United States should furnish their horses with forage, and should not cause the horses to be rode to death by forced marches; and that the losses in question were caused in this manner, &c.; that the rule which had been applied to the Kentucky volunteers, the Tennessee volunteers had a right to expect to be also applied to them.

Other considerations mingled in the debate, Mr. Culbreth, for example, was in favour of the postponement of the bill, because he believed the the persons embraced in the bill to have been unconstitutionally in service.

The question on indefinite postponement of this bill was decided, by yeas and nays, in the negative, 84 to 73.

The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole, such a reference being required by the rules of the house, as the bill contains an appropriation.

A message from the president was received; the message and documents accompanying it, were read, referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill to amend the act providing for the publication of the laws of the United States, was read a third time; and the yeas and nays were ordered on its passage.

[This bill proposes to reduce the number of the publishers of the laws to one for every state and territory, and to reduce the allowance for the execution of the work to about one half of its present amount.]

Hereupon ensued a debate, in which the following gentlemen took sides:

For the bill—Messrs. Culpepper, Pindall, and Smith, of N. C.

Against the bill—Messrs. Cannon, Mallary, Foot, Simkins, Little, Settle, Strother, Rhea, and Southard.

The debate turned on the question, whether the object was worth a continuation of the present expenditure, which it is supposed the passage of the bill will reduce by three-fourths of its amount.

The vote on the question was as follows: For the bill seventy-nine—against it seventy-eight.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 28.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from J. S. Williams, of the late firm of Stull & Williams, explanatory of the sale or loan of gun-powder made by the ordnance deparment to that firm in the year 1818; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house took up and proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Taylor on the 25th inst. prescribing an order for the consideration of business referred to committees of the whole; and the said resolution being read at the clerk's table, and modified by the mover, was agreed to by the house as follows:

Resolved, That the business referred to the committee of the whole house shall be called for consideration in the following order:—

1. Private bills which have passed the senate, and have been reported favorably by a committee of this house.

2. Private bills reported by committees of this house.

3. Bills and resolutions of a public nature.

4. Bills which have passed the senate, and have been reported against by a committee of this house.

5. Reports unfavoroble to petitioners.

Resolved, That the clerk, under the direction of the speaker, do arrange the busines in the preceding order for tomorrow.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a report on the petition of James Greer; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house took up and proceeded to consider the bill from the senate, entitled "an act further to suspend for a limitted time the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon."

Ordered, that the said bill be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina.

Resolved, That when this house adjourns, it will adjourn to meet a 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved that the house do now proceed to consider the resolution submitted by him on the 23d inst. for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report what business is necessary to be done before the close of the present session;

And, on the question, will the house now proceed to consider the resolution?

It was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Abbott,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law pointing out under what circumstances, and by what means, private property may be taken for public use, under the emergency of war, and regulating the manner by which just compensation may be made for the same; also to prescribe the manner in which soldiers may be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of war.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Taylor reported that the committee of the whole had, according to order, had the state of the Union under consideration, and directed him to report their agreement to the resolution submitted by Mr. Cobb, on the 24th of January last, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to prohibit the appointment of members of congress to offices, with amendments; as, also, their agreement to the resolution of the senate "proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it respects the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the election of representatives in the congress of the United States.

The house took up and proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole upon the state of the Union: whereupon it was

Ordered, that the said resolutions severally lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md.

Resolved, That the committee on the post offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of affording some pecuniary relief to the widow and children of John Heaps, mail carrier, killed by the persons who recently robbed the United States' mail near Baltimore.

Ordered, that the committee of the whole have leave to sit again on the said report and bill.

And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 29.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for regulating the manner of settling the accounts of the several deputy surveyors of Missouri and Arkansas territories; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Storrs, from the select committee to whom was recommitted the bill to amend the revolutionary pension law, reported, by leave of the house, the following bill:

A Bill in addition to an act entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818.

Be it enacted, &c. That no person who now is or hereafter may be, placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818, shall, after the payment of that part of the pension which became due on the 4th day of March, 1820, continue to receive the pension granted by the said act, until he shall have exhibited to some court of record in the county, city, or borough, in which he resides, a schedule subscribed by him, containing his whole estate and income, (his necessary clothing and bedding excepted,) and shall have (before the said court or some one of the judges thereof) taken and subscribed and produced to the said court the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case be,) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner whatever, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of congress entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the U. States, in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts, or debts due to me, nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed, and by me subscribed," nor until such person shall have delivered or caused to be delivered, to the secretary of war, a copy of the aforesaid schedule and oath or affirmation, certified by the clerk of the court to which the said schedule was delivered, together with the opinion of the said court, also certified by their clerk, of the value of the property contained in the said schedule: *Provided*, That in every case in which the pensioner may be insane, the court may receive the said schedule without the aforesaid oath or affirmation, from the committee or other person authorised to take care of such insane person.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the original schedule and oath or affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office of the court to which the schedule and oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be exhibited, and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on the receipt of the copy of the schedule and oath or affirmation aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the war department to cause to be struck from the list of pensioners under the said act, the name of such person, in case the said person shall not, in his opinion, be in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Randolph rose, and after a speech of upwards of an hour in length, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Gales & Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, be excluded from this house as reporters.

Mr. Strother and Mr. Pindall made several observations, which were not heard by the person giving this sketch.

Mr. Brush, of Ohio, however rose, and with some warmth defended the persons against whom the proposition was directed, on the ground that there was no charge brought against them, without which he could not condemn or pass censure upon the meanest individual in the land; and called upon Mr. Randolph to put in a specification of his complaint.

Mr. Randolph did so, and ultimately modified his proposition, so as to read as follows; supporting it at the same time in a speech of considerable length:

Resolved, That Gales & Seaton, having published an incorrect report of the proceedings of this house of the 23d, not from their own view and hearing thereof, but on the representation of some unknown person, whose name they have refused to give, when thereto required by a member from Virginia—

Therefore, Resolved, That, unless they give up the author of such report, Gales & Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, be excluded from this house as reporters of the proceedings thereof.

Mr. Pindall spoke at considerable length on the subject; after which

The question on the above modified proposition was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 8; nays 140.

So Mr. Randolph's motion was negatived; and

The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Substitute for Specie.—From the absence of specie it is thought that some of the western banks will have to pay in *Bacon*, or suspend their operations.—Should Bacon be substituted for specie as a circulating medium, it is thought that *Irish Potatoes* might be advantageously made use of for small change.

Balt. Pat.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

New York, March 25.

Important from Spain.

Mr. Bourne, of the U. S. Navy, who came passenger in the ship Henry, has favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with the following highly important particulars, together with the subjoined extract of a letter to him.

We sailed from Gibraltar on the 6th ult. The Constitutionalists had possession, at that time, of Algeziras and St. Roque, and were advancing on Malaga; they shed no blood, and had used no violence, and were welcomed every where by the People; and expected, impatiently, at the large citiesalong the coast. I saw, says Mr. Bourne, O'Donnel at Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 5th. Instead of retiring upon Madrid, or into the interior, he qad established his Head Quarters about half way between St. Roque and the Rock. He had few troops, and they were dwindling fast by desertion. It was even whispered, that this *Butcher of Valencia*, was conniving at the success of the Constitutionalsts by way of saving his own head. A letter from a gentleman who had just arrived from the frontiers of France, after travelling through Spain from Gioraltar, represents the WHOLE PEOPLE AS CONSTITUTIONAL. The revolutionary troops were in fine order, well clad, well fed, and well paid—and every thing they received paid for—not a soldier had been billeted on an individual without consent.

We have an extract of a letter to Mr. Bourne, enclosing four Proclamations, in Spanish, of Gen. Quiroga, giving a pretty accurate history of the Revolution which has broken out in Andalusia, and threatens to extend through the whole kingdom of Spain.

The revolt was at Areas, on the 2d, by the army under the command of Count Caulderon, who was to command in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. The Count was arrested and imprisoned, and the army placed under the command of Quiroga, who immediately, without opposition, marched through Port St. Marys to Chicolana, and thence to the Isle of Leon, proclaiming the Constitution in all places, in which he was heartily joined by the people. —In Leon he possessed himself of the towns of San Fernando and Isla, where he captured all the stores collected there for the great expedition. He then captured the naval arsenal of Caraccas, and a ship of the line and other vessels stationed there, with a number of naval officers, who were imprisoned. Thus commanding all the strong holds around, and completely master of the Bay of Cadiz, he was to go against that city with all his force, at night, on the 28d; but it was believed there would be no opposition. He was supplied with every thing, and computed on the 28d, our latest accounts to have 21,000 men.

Captain Duval informs, that the American Squadron was expected at the Rock in 10 days. The Guerriere, Captain C. C. B. Thompson, and Peacock, Captain Thomas Brown, had been some days in the the Bay. The Franklin was expected daily from Gaeta, and on her arrival would sail soon for America.

Gibraltar, Jan. 25.

A dispatch boat arrived here last night from Cadiz, stating that the force of the Revolutionists at the Isla, or San Fernando, about 8 miles from Cadiz, had increased their numbers materially, and that an attack upon that city was hourly contemplated. The Revolutionists have taken possession of the arsenal, containing all the stores for the expedition to South America, and they have also part of the fleet in their power. There appears now but one opinion here as to the result of the undertaking, and that in a few days they will have proceeded so far as to render further exertions on the part of Ferdinand useless. Accounts now from all parts of Spain, speaking of revolts and open declarations against the present government, confirm the belief that was first entertained, that the attempt was to be general; but, owing to some movement of troops (unexpected) it broke out near Cadiz rather prematurely.

Sir John Douney, commandant at Seville, writes here that he does not believe the discontented troops near Cadiz exceed 8000, but that they are effective. Some say 15,000; at any rate, thus far all the troops that have been marched against them have

joined in the enterprize. There seems but little doubt now but that there is an understanding between the commander at Cadiz and the Revolutionists, and that when the attack is made the city will immediately open its gates and receive them. The man who has thus far signed the proclamations, &c. on the part of the Revolntionists, is a Colonel Antonio Quiroga; but it is said that a Count O'Riley is at the head of the whole. He was implicated in the last, and is said to be a man possessing a proper capacity to conduct the whole.

I have only time to add that the vessel by which I write sails immediately, which must account for my haste.

From the Norfolk Herald.

At lenght we have received intelligence of this momentous event through a channel on which we can rely for correct information.—Though not so late by several days as our accounts via Paris and Antwerp, our letters are more definite and satisfactory in their details of facts, and leave us very little reason to doubt that the bold and patriotic Quiroga will accomplish the downfall of the present tyrannical Dynasty, and establish the Government of the Constitution without any serious opposition.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor of the Herald, dated

"Gibraltar, Jan. 25.

"The various dubious accounts we have had for three weeks past of the Revolution in Spain have at last been confirmed in several *official dispatches* of a most interesting nature. I have had a patient parusal of them, as well as of every respectable private letter up to the 22d inst from Cadiz, and am enabled to state the following unquestionable circumstances relative to the vanguard of the 'Constitutional Army.'

"Orders having been given for fitting out and embarking, without delay, the "Grand Expedition," an army of 18,000 men was collected in lower Andalusia, under the command of the Conde de Caulderon, Captain General of that Province, and who was to be Commander in Chief of the expedition.

"This force was encamped in several divisions, the "elite" of which, composed of 8000 infantry and flying artillery, was stationed at Arcon, (about 15 miles from Cadiz over the bay) and under the personal command of the Count.

"By a preconcerted understanding the whole of that division revolted on the 2d—seized and imprisoned the Count, and placed itself unanimously under the command of Quiroga of the artillery, declared for the Constitution, to which they swore fidelity, and im mediately took up the line of march for the Isle of Leon, where all the cloathing, stores, munitions, provisions, &c. for the grand expedition were collected to an immense amount; and on the 3d, at 10 in the morning, the advanced battalions entered the town of San Fernando in the said Island, where they found and arrested the Conde de Cisneros, Capt. Gen. of the Royal Navy, stationed in the bay of Cadiz and intended for the convoy of the "grand expedition." Quiroga pushed on for the town of "Isla," where he established his head quarters, and issued his Proclamations as "General in Chief of the Constitutional Army."—There, as well as in all other places through which he had passed, the "Constitution" was proclaimed, and embraced most cheerfully by the people. In that place he possessed himself all the King's stores, as well as of an immense sum of money collected for the disbursments of the expedition.

"The Naval Arsenal of Carraccas in the bay of Cadiz was next an object of his attention—It was a place of great military strength, which the French were never able to take, though three years within five miles of it—was abundantly stored with munitions of war, provisions, arms, &c. had a large portion of the navy stationed there, the command of which would make him complete master of the bay of Cadiz.—He made the necessary arrangements to take it —General Valdes of Cadiz, suspecting the design sent a battalion of 300 men across the bay to defend that important point, but to his great mortification, on their arrival they joined the "Constitutional Army," and at 2 o'clock the next morning the great Naval depot was taken possession of by Gen. Quiroga, all the Naval officers stationed there made prisoners, and the San Julian ship of the line, andall ther vessels, captured.

"Since then, Quiroga has been employed making the most of his success —is capable of resisting ten times his force—is adored by his army—has plenty of money, provisions, and stores of all kinds, and sends out his proclamations inviting his countrymen to throw off the yoke of subjection to join him.

"Our last advices inform us, that the other divisions of the army had joined him, as also several parties from the country, and that his force amounted to twenty-one thousand effective men.

"With all this force and this naval means, night before last, at 8 o'clock he was to attack the city of Cadiz, and letters from thence and from Isla assert it could not resist him—but all distinctly indicate, that the movement was a mere matter of form—that a perfect understanding prevailed between Quiroga and the authorities there, and that the gates would be open on his approach, and in the course of this day, we expect to hear it was so!

"The Cortadara, an extensive fortification on the land side, that commands the isthmus connecting Gadiz with Isla, and about two miles from the former, had been strongly garrisoned by gen Valdes of Cadiz, but our accounts assert that the men were deserting to Quiroga leaving their cannon spiked!—These are heads of what you have more in detail by another opportunity, but will be interesting if they arrive first.

"The plot is avowed to be embraced throughout the kingdom, and already reports gather upon us from Gallacia and other Provinces.

"Things never looked so suspicious for success to the Spansards—at all events, even now, the second grand expedition is "gone to the ——."

"Ltteers from Madrid, say, the king and council are in the greatest consternation at this news, and know not what to do. There will be no surprise to learn that the king has fled, and left the people to their will."

"January 29.

"By this opportunity I have already advised you of official statements to the 17th, and of common rumour to the 22d. It will be well to draw the distinction, and maintain it, that no plea may be made about exaggerated statements, let things turn out as they may. The account th the 17th is entitled to implicit faith, and that to the 26th, which I am now about to recite, as much so.

"No attack or demonstration of any kind was made upon Cadiz up to the 26th—nor was it believed there would be by Quiroga's army. But an incident occurred on the 24th, that proves the earnestness with which they have embraced the cause, and the hazard with which they are willing to defend it. Two squadrons of the King's cavalry came from Xeres to Port St. Mary's, and took down the Costitution Stone that had been raised by Quiroga's army, on its passage through that place:—on receiving the account at Isla, he despatched two battalions of infantry to St. Mary's, where the cavalry were overtaken, a skirmish ensued, the cavalry were routed, and retreated to Xeres—the stone was replaced and the infantry returned in good order to Isla.

"In the city of Cadiz the same night an abortive and foolish attempt was made by the officer of the day Colonel Santiago Rotaldi, to establish the Constitution. He took with him two companies of a regiment stationed there, and ordered the Drum Major to proceed through the streets, and "beat up the Constitution," accompanied by a considerable mob. The drummer refused, when the Colonel punished him on the spot with his cane. The drummer not liking this usage, ran to the land-gate where the main guard was stationed and gave the alarm, but the guard kept its post. The Colonel proceeded to the theatre and disarmed the soldiers stationed there, and thence to the main-guard, shouting "Vivale Constitution," which was vociferated by the soldiers and the mob of his party. He fondly expected here the guard would join him, but in this he was deceived, for on his approach he was fired upon and about twenty of the soldiers and citizens of his party killed and wounded.

Col. Rotaldi finding his calculations treacherous, and likely to him now hastened to the sea-gate, to make his escape, and by an artifice eluded the guard and did so. He told the sentries he was on his way to the captain of marine in the bay, to request his assistance to suppress the mob. He was suffered to pass—took the Captain General's barge, and went to Isla to Quiroga's army.—Whether he took his party of soldiers with him, or got off alone, no account states. Thus ended a pigmy attempt on Cadiz to restore the constitution—The soldiers of the king then paraded the streets, shouting "viva el rey," "since when all has been quiet."

"The latest date states that Cadiz had just received a garrison of about 3000 regular troops, said to be in favour of the king—If so, the city was safe; the Cortadura which commands on the land side was well garrisoned, and if as strong in their loyalty and fidelity as in numbers, that too was safe. So much for official accounts and that I know to be true, and being the only events of the revolution in that quarter from the 17th my last dates, up to the 26th, which were known in Cadiz, so not subject to the relations of common rumour and counter reports.

"Numerous letters speculate upon these events and appear pretty general and unanimous in their conclusions.—The failure of the attempt of Rotaldi is not viewed as an indication of the settled and unqualified feeling of Cadiz—no punishment appears to have been inflicted upon the soldiers or citizens who joined in the enterprize, even after 3000 of the king's troops commanded the city. Indeed there appears to be much secret reliance upon the influence of these troops on a proper occasion, which it is hinted has not yet arrived. But these are thoughts and calculations always incident to a state of revolution, and the apprehension is of no avail, if the reality is to come—A little time will prove it. Of Quiroga nothing authentic is given, but that he appears confident in his strength and resources, and is not known to be in want of any thing. It is believed he is reposing in his security until accounts are received from other quarters confidently calculated upon to embrace his cause, "with a step as steady as time, and an appetite as keen as death." Every day such things are looked for. If that happens in the principal provinces and cities, the cause of the "constitution" is perhaps won without difficulty—If not, he sustains the shock upon his own shoulders, and he and his little band must defend themselves to the last extremity, or yield an inglorious sacrifice to the unfed and glutinous vengeance of the "man milliner," the priests, and the inquisition."

New York, March 25.

Arrrived this morning the ship Henry, capt. Devolt, in 45 days from Gibraltar. Capt. D. is bear of dispatches from Mr. M'Call, to the secretary of state.

The constitutional troops were well clothed, well paid, and well disciplined, and were not under any apprehensions of an attack from the royalists. They were also well received by the inhabitants, who rendered all the aid in their power.

The constitutional army under gen. Quiroga amounted to 21,000 men. Of this number, 18,000 were before Cadiz.

Fifteen days Later.

The ship Emily, Hancock, 67 days from Smyrna, and thirty four from Gibraltar, has arrived at Baltimore.—The Emily brought no papers from Gibraltar, had no communication with the shore, but by the boats that came off was informed that the Royalists were still in possession of Cadiz as late as the 17th Feb. Algesiras and St. Roque had both joined the Revolutionists, who had on the 15th marched for Malaga.—A report was current at Gibraltar the day the E. sailed that they had been met by the Royal army and defeated. A Spanish 74 and frigate had come into the Bay of Algesiras it was thought to bombard the place, but they sailed again for Cadiz, without molesting them Was also informed that among the Revolutionists were a great numbe of the nobility and priests.

The Emily left at Gibraltar, February 21, the U. S. squadron, consisting of the Washington, Guerriere, Peacock and Spark. The Washington was to sail for Cadiz in a few days. The ship Hope, for Philadelphia, was to sail the same day with the Emily. A brig for Norfolk sailed the day before—(probably the Spartan, Cowper.)

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have given place to B. H. as much from a spirit of accommodation as any thing else. Nothing short of the great multitude of those pestiferious beings called Tatlers, which appears to have increased in numbers, in a ratio proportioned to the distress of the times could have induced us to insert it with its many defects.

The ideas are pretty good but the comparisons are vulgar. We will not call them "sheep killing" comparisons, bat must be permitted to observe that much of the effect of the piece is lost on those minds that do not relish them.

There are other communications on hand, which shall be attended to in due season.

The Bankrupt Bill was lost in the senate of the United States on the 30th of March, by a vote of 15 to 23.—On the subsequent day, Mr. Otis moved a reconsideration of the vote for indefinite postponement which also failed.—There seems to be no prospect of its passage, this session of congress.

In the mean time thousands of individuals in the Atlantic states will be beggared; a scene of ruin, of misery and of wretchedness will disclose itself which can offer little consolation to those who oppose it from reasons of political expediency, or from apprehensions of exclusive imunities. Our government in a great degree is one of experiment; at my rate it may be fairly said to have been reared on those deductions and doctrines and pincinples growing out of a series of experiments which at this day constitute the philosophy of politics. Why not then give to the bankrupt system a trial; particularly when such a willingness is discovered among its friends to accommodate it to the condition and circumstances of the people.—From the spirit of liberal concession evinced by the friends of the bill. It seems evident that its principles might have been so embodied and adjusted as to have rendered it acceptabe to all classes of the community. Its features as offered to the senate, presented a union of the *insolvent* with the bankrupt system as it is termed;—that is to apply to merchants and traders the latter, and to all *debtors*, to a certain amount, the former provision of the bill.

The latter provision would have afforded great relief to many unfortunate men who have been or are likely to be ruined by purchases of land in the Alabama state. It would have soothed and calmed, and perhaps extinguished that fiery spirit of impatience which the sales of government lands, in the west, seeems likely to produce. These purchasers had some reason to hope that some legislative enactment would have been made, to afford them relief, but but this fondly "cherished hopes," is now converted into despair.

It is difficult to say from the correspondence which passed between commodores Decatur and Barron which was in fault—We have perused it attentively, and feel satisfied that if any thing can justify a resort to arms, the peculiar situation of Barron, seems to have been one. Adverse fortune perhaps, more than any other circumstance, has placed this officer in that suspicious light, in which he has often been regarded. Though dueling is no unerring criterion of courage, we should be extremely loth to believe that there is a spice of cowardice in his composition. He writes, and fights too, with equal energy.

Commodore Decetur was an officer that Americans were proud to call their own.—He was chivalry personified; but we must believe that, he had some of the frailties and failings, about him, incident to poor human nature. His contemptuous and seemingly gasconading style, does not contrast well with the manly and dignified language of Barron. And we do think that the friends of the deceased have added no lustre to the gilded halo of his fame, by a publication of the correspondence.—It is however, mournful to think of the fate of such a man.

Our Relations with Spain.

The following important Message was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the president of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States an St. Petersburgh, of the 1st of November last, on the subject of our relations with Spain, indicating the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia respecting the non-ratification, by his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain, and the strong interest which his Imperial Majesty takes in promoting the ratification of that treaty. Of this friendly disposition, the most satisfactory assurance has been since given directly ta this government, by the Minister of Russia residing here.

I transmit also to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, of a latter date than those heretofore communicated, by which it appears, that, at the instance of the Charge des Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, a new pledge had been given by the Spanish governmeut, that the Minister who had been lately appointed to the United States should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties.

I have further to state, that the governments of France and Great Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated, respecting the non-ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification.

It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step, for the present, on the principle of reprisal, which might possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed, that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.

On full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be advisable to postpone a decision, on the questions now depending with Spain until the next session. The distres of that nation at this juncture affords a motive for this forbearance, which cannot fail to be duly appreciated. Under such circumstances, the attention of the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest this course of proceeding, from a knowledge that, while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged, and increase, by a new and signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, Our attitude in regard to her will not be less favorable at the next session than it is at present.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Mrrch 27, 1820.

Important motion.—A single fact will serve to shew, that it is of some consequence that persons should be permitted to attend legislative bodies, for the purpose of noting their proceedings. On Tuesday last, during our absence from the house of representatives, the following important resolutions were moved, in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, by Mr. Clay:

1. *Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States vests in congress the power to dispose of the territory belonging to them, and that no treaty, purporting to alienate any portion thereof, is valid without the concurrence of congress.

2. *Resolved*, That the equivalent proposed to be given by Spain to the United States, in the treaty concluded between them, on the 22d day of February, 1819, for that part of Louisiana lying west of the Sabine, was inadequate; and that it would be inexpedient to make a transfer thereof to any forign power, or to renew the aforesaid treaty.

They were not noticed in this paper of the following day, our account of the proceedings of the house of representatives being copied from the official journal, in which the proceedings in committee of the whole are not recorded, except so far as concerns the report of the committee to the house.

Nat. Intel. April 1.

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,

having purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson. They inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N.C. April 10, 1820. tf-10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board commissioners.

Joseph A. Woods,

April 11, 1820. Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to John Rasbery a Note for the sum of four hundred dollars, on which their is a credit of fifty dollars; and as this note was given for a certain negro man Frank, who was the property of Polly Herrin, and was sold by the said Rasberry, as her guardian. Now be it known, that I hereby forwarn any person from trading for the said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until it shall sufficiently appear that the said Rasbery had a legal right to sell the said negro.

George Allen, (of John.)

Hawfields, April 6, 1820. 3t—10

HOUSES and Lots in Hillsborough for sale, adjoining the widow Childs, and others I will give a great bargain of them, as I have no use for them. The situation is elegant, and would answer well for a tavern. They are twelve-acre lote. Also a strong young Negro fellow, a good farmer, and can work at the carpenter's business. Also a new waggon and geers, never used.

To prevent trouble, the house where I live will not be sold.

Barnabas O'Farril.

April 3. 9 -3w

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS*, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

☞ The editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

BLANKS,

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

From the National Intelligencer.

The morn was gay, the sun rose bright,
All nature wore a smile serene;
But chang'd to sorrow from delight—
A mournful gloom o'ercast the scene.
With happiness then beam'd the brow,
That low'rs in grief and sadness now.

For nature saw another sight,
Ere yon bright sun had run his course;
The foemen met for deadly fight—
Their welt'ring bodies clasp the ground.
His soul, that triumph'd o'er the wave,
Leaves a cold body for the grave!

Columbia! was that heart thine own—
As bright a star as decks thy brow;
Then mourn!—for lo! thy gallant Son
Lies in death's icy armour now!—
The eye that beamed a patriot's glow,
Resplendent shines no longer now!

But say not that he's dead—He lives,
While martial glory owns a name;
And while his gen'rous country gives
To merit due—to valor, fame;
And while the mountain billows roll,
They speak DECATUR's noble soul.

—C.

From the Same.

DECATUR DIES!—But still his peerless name,—
Emblazon'd on the Roll of NAVAL FAME,—
Shall LIVE till yon bright STAR,* to seamen dear,
Shall cease to vivify the Northern sphere:—
Till winds no more shall rage, nor billows roar,
And FREEDOM's SUN shall set to rise no more!—

N.

* The North Star.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

STANZAS.

"And I said, Oh, that I had wings like a Dove, for then would I fly away, and be at rest."

The soul that wings her airy flight,
To yonder fields of starry blue,
With rapture greets empyrion light,
And basks tn pleasures ever new;
And if—enthroned in bliss above,
She bends a lingering look below,
Does not some throb of pity move,
For those that tread this vale of woe?

Oh! could I stretch my pathless way
To climes afar, how small would seem
The griefs that cloud this feeble day;
The joys that gild life's passing dream;
Then would I smile—the secret tear,
If tears might wet those courts of joy,
Would flee, and love serene endear,
The angel bliss that ne'er can cloy.

Yet courage!—though the angry storm,
Hath spent its force around thy head;
Though sorrows lurk in every form,
And all, but trembling hope hath fled:
Yet burns there still, a steady ray,
For those that weep in sunless gloom,
The Star that points the wanderer's way,
RELIGION—shines beyond the tomb!

EPIGRAM.

Says Cynthia to a reverend Dean,
What reason can be given,
Since Marriage is a holy thing,
That there is none in Heaven?
There are no *Women*, he replied:—
She quick returned the jest—
Women there are, but I'm afraid
They cannot find a *Priest*.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Editor:

Unfortunately for our country there is one class of people in it, who may literally be termed *Tatlers:*—It is those who make it, I may say, their daily business to seek and pry into their neighbors affairs; and when they get hold of any thing which they think will set their neighbours at variance, will send it out in its worst colours. That idle curiosity, that inqisitive and medling spirit, which leads men to pry into the affairs of their neighbours, is reprehensible on three accounts: first, it interrupts the good order of society; secondly, it induces and nourishes many bad habits; and, lastly, it draws men aside from a proper discharge of their duties. Thus, I say, it is highly reprehensible. The apostle says, it is necessary, "that ye study to be quiet and to do your own business," meaning no doubt that every man has enough to do, if he will attend to his own affairs, without medling with his neighbours. There are some persons, who, when they hear of a neighbour's being called on for a sum of money, and to raise it, is a little hard pushed, (to use a common expression) he reports at once that his neighbour is broke!—That he is not 'worth my old hat,' or that he is not 'worth the coat on his back.' Admit it to be the case, does it become me, or any body else, to report it. In the name of common sense what business is it of mine, if my neighbor is in debt, unless I am his security, and then it only becomes me to secure myself and say no more about it. It ought to be a subject more of regret than otherwise to a man to hear of his neighbor being involved, but this is not the case with those black hearted persons, who will sometimes profess the greatest friendship, merely for the purpose of geting a peep into your business that he may tattle it about the neighborhood. This class of people, Sir, in my view are as obnoxious to society, as the sheep killing dog; and could I have my way of punishing them, it should be but little, if any, milder than that which the poor dog frequently receives; for the dog is frequently driven to it through excessive hunger. The young dog sometimes in a gale of play, having nothing else to run after. The same disposition may be attributed to the young *tatlers;* they have a natural propensity to be talking, and are generally so completely ignorant, that they can find no other subject to converse on except their neighbour's affairs. They never think of reading and improving themselves, and of course remain ignorant of every thing short of what they can pick up among their neighbours; and thus they make their neighbour's business the theme of their conversation. These ought to receive the same punishment as the young dog, viz. a good correction; which I have frequently known to break young dogs of the practice of killing sheep. As for the old tatler, I know of no punishment more suitable for him, than that which the old dog receives.* Now, Mr. Editor, I know you cannot help but agree with me, that tatlers are a great nuisance to society; and that the punishments spoken of are not too severe for them.—Although it is little short of vanity to talk of inflicting punishments for such offences—this is not intended for one, two or three, but to answer the purpose of a "sailor's jacket."

B. H.

* *Queria*—Is that hanging!—ED.

THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE MAY AMUSE, AND PERHAPS INSTRUCT.

Dialogue between Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and a Member of Congress.

Alexander. You have insisted upon specie payments. I am informed that this measure has operated injuriously. Pray tell me your motive for this.

Member of Congress. We had a number of banks, which caused a depreciated currency, and we found our citizens becoming very extravagant.

A. Could you not have destroyed the depreciated currency by establishing one under the direction of a board, as I have done? I went to England, and found that the British power was attributable to machinery and industry, created by a paper currency: and therefore introduced the system with an improvement, by preferring a national board to a private association—as the nation gains the profit, and gives better security.

M. C. Were we to follow your example, the government could command too many resources, and the people would be too rich, and republicanism would be lost in luxury.

A. I have thought it the duty and pleasure of a government to see its nation prosperous, and my observation teaches me that poverty causes crimes, rather than prosperity.

M. C. Our Congress would become extravagant.

A. Your argument might apply to sovereignty, but the Congress will always be inclined, for popularity's sake, to injurious parsimony; if you had made preparations before you commenced the last war, the British government would, perhaps, have conciliated. You surprized all Europe by declaring war, without an army, without a navy, and without a revenue.

M. C. The people would not have acquiesced in taxation until heated by war.

A. By this answer you confirm my idea that you need not apprehend the abuse of resources by the people's Representatives, for any length of time, for the people would soon dismiss them.

M. C. I must admit that your subjects are becoming more comfortable every day, and that your paper rises rapidly in value, as there is more productive wealth to absorb it. You are drawing all the intelligence and skill of Europe to your country.

A. My currency will soon be inadequate to the nation's wants. In a few years I hope to prove that I can obtain more prosperity, and more happiness, and more security, than I could by following my namesake's ambition to conquer the whole world.

M. C. I remember that in King James's reign, a voyage of discovery was made, and that the empire of Russia is then first named. A trading company was afterwards formed, and the objection by the British traders was, that it would require two factories and a long time to obtain a cargo of a thousand pound—it is the first voyage mentioned in Pinkerton's voluminous collection.

A. A great change has certainly taken place since then, but I hope to cause a greater in ten years, than in three hundred formerly. Machinery saves the labor of hands, and requires neither food, or fuel, or raiment, or tailors, or doctors, &c. The late war and my travels have given me much experience. You are happily situated, as you are exempted from belligerent neighbors, and have a superior climate. As you are determined not to stimulate industry by giving a currency Russia will soon supply you with manufactures cheaper than any country in Europe.

M. C. Ours is a nation making experiments, and we will not persist in error when we come right; our sufferings will prevent our repeating the same injurious measures.

A. There is the advantage of a republic. A government of the people cannont long pursue destructive regulations. The people will become enlightened, and truth will prevail. Your people can redress themselves: prejudices and ignorance will be evercome by knowledge.

M. C. I am gratified by this compliment of your majesty, and hope that you will live long to see your sentiments realized.

A I wish you well. HOMO.

From the National Advocate.

FASHION.

A few evenings since, I casually paid a visit to an old friend, and was surpriscd to find the rooms illuminated and filled with gay dressed ladies & gentlemen. As I like hilarity, I took my seat on a sofa between two smiling pretty lasses, who said many handsome things to me, though I am an old man. The conversation at last turned on fashion, taste, extravagance, and so on to domestic economy. A young gentleman, some would have called him a buck, others a dandy, came in front of the sofa, and stood before the ladies, in an attitude inexpressibly inelegant, though it may have been fashionable; he had on a pair of pettieoat pantaloons, so short that the calves of his legs were visible; a striped waistcoat, and his waist compressed by corsetts to nearly the size of a wasp's: a cravat which nearly choked him: seals and keys in the usual quantities: the animal straddled before the ladies, with his thumbs elegantly hitched in the flaps of his pantaloons, and with a squeaking effeminate voice, pronounced sentence of displeasure on all those meddling busy bodies, and philanthropic writers who, having no money of their own, insolently intruded their advice on men of fashion, and presumed to dictate. The ladies smiled, but not in approbation, and they seemed to enjoy the appearance which this caricature of a man made, holding a glass of ice cream in one hand, and with the other occasionally arranging his bushy hair, and rendering himself more frightful.

At this period, the sky, which had been overcast, became quite black, and peals of thunder broke upon the ear, accompanird by vivid flashes of lightning. The ladies arose, somewhat discomposed; but one, young and handsome, with whom I was conversing, turned from me very quickly, put her hand into her white bosom, and drew out a long black piece of iron or steel, which in her confusion, she let fall. I stooped picked it up, and handed it to her, observing her confusion. It is my corsett bone, whispered she; I am so afraid of the lightning that I have to take it out; do keep it for me, dear sir, and don't look angry; it is the fashion, and it is English also.

Alas! what is fashion to bring us to? A young and delicate lady casing herself in iron! flying from the elements; binding and compressing her delicate frame, and blasting her white skin, by the rude embrace of a vile and black substance checking respiration; obstructing the free use of her lungs and muscles; laying the foundation for camps, pains and consumption, and courting death, disguised in the alluring and illusive shape of fashion! "Fie! O, fie!"

HOWARD.

From the Port Folio.

By the Man in the Moon.

Our new correspondent will find, that we have not neglected the subject of his petition. All matters appertaining to the governance, direction, illuminalion and protection of the fair, are chnfided to the zeal and abilities of the youngrst and most gallant member of the Lunatick, who is enjoined never to slumber at his post. Among other particulars, we have desired him to be very careful.

1. To interrupt all simpering beaux who may be found whispering in the corner of a ballroom, about the temperature of the weather; it being presumed that the ladies are already acquainted with the state of the atmosphere, from the last year's almanac or the present year's muslin.

2. To suffer no gentleman to squeeze the hand of a lady, unless he be her partner for life, or—a cotillion—and in either case, not too often nor with too much "gentle violence."

3. To prevent, if possible, every female, except old maids, who live upon their own income and have not more than three cats to maintain, to play at loo, brag or Tommy-come-tickle-me. And the said last mentioned spinsters, are recommended to play the last mentioned game, if they can find any honest yeomen who have no one to support and want one, and wear hose, which suffers the wind to kiss their bare heels.

4. To prevent all females of whatever age or condition, except those who envy the reputation of their neighbours, from talking scandal or drinking cordial before tea.

5. To prevent any lady from wearing foreign millinery, and telling the cost of it: we having cogent reasons for believing that all dresses made in France, are upwards of two inches and seven eights too short for a modest woman, and too dear for a prudent one; and moreover, that they are calculated to excite the impertinent stare of our sex, and the envious gaze of some of their own. From this interdiction, we are willing to except all young ladies, who, like Cinderilla, owe their charms to the effects of magic and paint, and are willing to gain a husband by the symmetry of a foot.

From a London paper.

A BIRD TRIAL.

A man by the name of Bird, who was committed to York castle to take his trial at the assize for seditious words spoken, often mentioned that if the Judge and Jury should be of his sort he would be sure to be acquitted. The keeper sent for the summoning officer, who informed the prisoner that he could procure all of the same sort; but as to the judge, he must take his chance. It happened that judge *Rook* came down to try the prisoner, and the following jury were chosen for Mr. Bird:

Thomas Eagle,
William Lark,
Edward Hawke,
Henry Snipe,
George Parrot,
Richard Crow,
John Sparrow,
Stephen Partridge,
John Raven,
Joseph Pheasont,
Stephen Duck.

The prisoner objecting to Stephen Duck. they chose in his room Robert Woodcock; after which they found Mr. Bird—Guilty.

From a Liverpool Paper.

About the second year of the king's reign, a man of the name of *George King* was convited in Dublin of a capital felony. He drew up a memorial to the king, which he forwarded wsth the following lines:

George King to King George sends his humble petition,
Hoping King George will pity poor George King's condition:
If King Gorge to George King will grant a long day,
George King for King George forever will pray.

The following is the literal copy of a letter lately sent to a medical gentleman, not far distant from this town:

"Cer,

"Yole oblige me uf yole ko un ce me I hav a Bad kowd am Hill in my Bow Hills and hev lost my Happy Tight."—*Backburn mail.*

MODERN EDUCATION.

A school has been opened for instructing *young ladies* and gentleman in the art of *walking, marching* and *moving* the body with ease and gracefulness! which, as the instructor says, "is of much utility for those young ladies who have contracted that *fashionable* stoop, denominated the *Grecian Bend!*"

ANECDOTES.

Root and Branch.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations. At one of those family family meetings, she drank their health, adding "what a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!" but observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth; and promised to forgive him, be it what it would—"Why then, Madam," said he, "I was thinking how much more all the branches would flourish, if the root were under ground."

Anecdote of American Frogs.

David Barile Warden, Esq, a native of Down, late Consul for the United States at Paris in his history of America, relates the following extraordinary circumstance, on the authority of Anbury, said to be currently believed by the natives. During the great heat of the month of July, 1758, a pond containining an area of nearly 3 miles square, lost all its waters, and the frogs which inhabited it, many thousands in number, by some wonderful instinct, set out for the river Winnomantic, a distance of nearly five miles: and passing in the night, through the town of Windham, the inhabitants imagined their noise was that of an enemy's detachment of French and Indians, with whom not being able to cope, they fled, almost naked, to the neighboring woods, where hearing a sound, *dree tete,* which was supposed meant treaty, three persons were sent for the purpose of negotiation, who soon discovered that it was an army of thirsty frogs, led on by their king, who refused all treaty out of his natural element.

A certain divine, in the county of Bristol, (England) some time since, while he was delivering his sermon, perceived that the greatest part of the old people in the body seats, were, for some reasons or other (the reader may guess what) indulging themselves in a comfortable nap—and that the children in the gallery were indulging themselves in playing—to the no small disturbance of the congregation.—Upon which the parson made a long pause—and looking up into the gallery, with a stern and solemn voice said, "boys be still—if you make such a noise up there, the old men below cannot sleep."

A young man was recommended to bishop Burnet for ordination.—As his lordship stammered a little, he desired his chaplain to examine the candidate. The first question proposed—"Why did Balaam's ass speak?" "Because his master had an *impediment* in his *speech,*" answered the young man, which put an immediate end to the examination.

Two Sachems of the western Indians, in making a tour to Philadelphia, dined at the house of a gentleman of fortune, amidst a splendid circle; and observing mustard on the table, one of them took a spoonful at once into his mouth, which soon caused the tears to run plentifully down his rugged countenance; but collecting himself in a moment, and perhaps no less desirous to conceal his ignorance than to see his companion caught in the same manner, when asked by his brother Sachem, the cause of his crying, replied without hesitation, that it was caused by his reflecting upon the goodness of his father, who was slain in battle. This answer appeared satisfactory to the inquisitive chief, while the rest of the company, out of tenderness to these unrefined sons of nature, could only, with the utmost exertions, restrain themselves from open laughter. From this moment, the one who had learned by experience the quality of mustard, kept his eye constantly on his tawny brother of the wilderness, until, at length, he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of beholding him take a spoonful into his mouth, in the same manner he had just done himself, and which was productive of the same effect. The former now in his turn requested of his companion the reason of his shedding tears, and was answered with Indian readiness and wit—*Because you were not killed when your father was.*